The Greening of Detroit
Proposal for the 2015 Environmental Justice Small Grants Program

I. Project Title and Project Purpose Statement

Growing Tomorrow's Detroit: Creating More Effective Strategies to Engage All Detroiters in Efforts to Build Healthier Neighborhoods

The Greening of Detroit seeks to increase its understanding of the factors that influence city residents' attitudes toward urban trees, their knowledge of climate resiliency issues, and their general values toward the environment with the objective of developing appropriate strategies to address resistance to urban tree plantings. Towards this, The Greening of Detroit will work in partnership with researchers from Michigan State University to conduct a community study in Detroit neighborhoods, using this information to improve the success of The Greening's urban tree planting programs, increase the number of neighborhood trees planted, and develop more effective strategies to educate and support the community's efforts to build healthier neighborhoods.

Activities in this project are related to two federal environmental statutes, including the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act. Due to a legacy of past industrial uses, current pollution releases and lead contamination, water, air and soil qualities in Detroit are poor. Climate change models suggest the problems will likely grow. Increases in the frequency of extreme precipitation events in southeast Michigan are expected to lead to a decrease in water quality as polluted runoff from agricultural and urban areas is deposited into water bodies, and shifts in weather contribute to ozone and particle pollution and declining air quality. Often, poorer neighborhoods bear these environmental and health burdens disproportionately. By increasing green infrastructure, especially tree canopy, cities can increase ecosystem functionality, naturally remediating soil-based contamination and improving stormwater retention and overall water quality, and improving air quality by storing and sequestering carbon in their wood. As a result of the information gained through the proposed project, The Greening of Detroit will be better positioned to implement more comprehensive tree planting efforts that will help reduce the impacts of climate change in Detroit's neighborhoods, and to promote the community's ability to achieve and sustain environmental improvements.

II. Environmental, Public Health and Community Climate Resiliency/Information about the Affected Community

In 2013, the City of Detroit became the largest city in U.S. history to file for Chapter 9 bankruptcy, an event that followed years of financial struggle due in part to plummeting tax revenues and skyrocketing home abandonment. The city's fiscal woes compounded the environmental problems that came as a result of decades of significant tree loss in Detroit's urban forest. Elms once dominated the city, and in the late-19th and early 20th centuries, Detroit was honored as a "city of trees." But, after Dutch elm disease reached Detroit around 1950, the city began losing trees at an alarming rate. Between 1950 and 1980, Detroit lost about

500,000 trees to the disease. Economic constraints prevented the city from replacing those trees, and Detroit's urban forest languished for decades. Then in 2002, Emerald Ash borer (EAB) arrived in Detroit, and decimated the city's ash trees — many of which were planted to replace the lost elm trees. American Forests, along with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the USDA Forest Service, worked with The Greening of Detroit to document changes in the area's green infrastructure from 1991-2002, just prior to the onset of the EAB infestation. The resulting *Urban Ecosystem Analysis of SE Michigan and the City of Detroit* reported a canopy of 31% in Detroit, but by the time a 2008 survey was completed, that number had dropped to 22.5%, far below the 40% canopy cover recommended by American Forests.

The loss of Detroit's tree canopy has presented serious environmental problems for the city's waterways. During storms, trees filter and regulate the flow of water, due in large part to their leafy canopy that intercepts rainfall. In peak flows, stormwater runs off the land, collecting pollutants that are deposited in streams. Beneficial Use Impairments affect both the Detroit River and the Rouge River's Main Branch, which can be caused or exacerbated by excessive peak stormwater flow, nutrient runoff and soil erosion. The Environmental Protection Agency lists both the Detroit and Rouge River Watersheds as Areas of Concern, and the Detroit Water and Sewer Department reports that the water quality of the Rouge River's Main Branch is extremely poor; the river has very low dissolved oxygen levels that occasionally approach zero; and other problem parameters include excessive nutrients, heavy metals, organic pollutants and high concentrations of suspended solids. The Detroit River shares many of these problems.

Climate changes have also contributed to decreases in Detroit's water quality. Extreme precipitation events in southeast Michigan have become more frequent and intense, with heavy downpours occurring twice as frequently as they did a century ago. The National Climatic Data Center reports that southeast Michigan has seen an 11% increase in total annual precipitation average during the last 30 years, and climate change models project these trends will continue. Heavier rainfall events and earlier spring thaws also increase flooding risks and threaten property and infrastructure, especially in urban areas that are not able to manage the resulting stormwater runoff, and often place disproportionate environmental burdens on the city's poorer neighborhoods.

By increasing green infrastructure, especially tree canopy, urban communities can see an increase in ecosystem functionality. New trees will reduce peak flows of surface water runoff carrying sediment, soil born toxics, pesticides and other harmful elements into Detroit's combined sewer system which frequently overflows during storm events, ultimately depositing pollutants into the Detroit River, which in turn pollutes the Great Lakes water system, and specifically impacts Lake Erie. Trees also help to clean the air by storing and sequestering carbon in their wood, improving air quality by removing nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone and particulate matter 10 microns or less in size.

Since its inception in 1989, The Greening of Detroit has worked to increase green infrastructure and restore the city's urban forest, collaborating with a wide range of community partners to plant nearly 89,000 trees in parks and schoolyards, and along neighborhood streets and major thoroughfares. The majority of these trees were planted as part of The Greening's Community Tree Planting program, which provides neighborhood groups, block clubs, community centers

and others with the resources and support to reforest their own neighborhoods, addressing community needs that would otherwise remain unmet. The Greening's forestry staff works with community members to identify neighborhood streets for planting, plan for the planting events, and to assist with volunteer recruitment. The in-kind labor provided by community partners not only reduces planting costs, but also contributes to high tree survival rates as the personal investment neighborhood volunteers make in planning and performing community planting projects heightens their interest in the long-term success and viability of the trees.

While the program is predominantly successful, The Greening of Detroit has faced resistance from some residents who object to having a tree planted on the city-owned street property in front of their houses. Prior to each neighborhood planting event, The Greening provides residents with information about the program and the benefits that trees offers, such as mitigating air pollution, stormwater runoff, increasing property values, reducing noise, and decreasing crime. The Greening also provides residents the opportunity to opt-out of receiving a tree. Although the majority of residents elect to participate, "no-tree requests" range from 5-25 percent per tree planting event, averaging 10 percent of eligible residents each season. The Greening seeks to increase its understanding of the factors that influence residents' attitudes toward urban trees, their knowledge of climate resiliency issues, and their general values toward the environment with an aim of developing appropriate strategies to address resistance to urban tree plantings. Towards this, The Greening of Detroit will work in partnership with researchers from Michigan State University to conduct a study to identify if certain influences, including demographic variables (age, gender), varying levels of knowledge of urban trees, previous experiences with trees and the city government, and/or circumstances in a community, are linked to particular attitudes toward urban trees. Researchers will create a comprehensive report that will guide community engagement and education strategies going forward, improving the success of The Greening of Detroit's urban tree planting program and increasing the number of street trees in neighborhoods.

An increase in Detroit's tree canopy will provide benefits for the city's residents, who face many social, environmental and economic problems. Detroiters are affected by high rates of poverty (34.5% live below the poverty line), illiteracy, and lack of employment opportunities. At 23%, Detroit has the highest unemployment rate of the 50 largest cities in the U.S. (Bureau of Labor Statistics). According to the 2010 census, 23.1% of Detroiters have not graduated from high school, compared to 14% nationally. Detroit also reports one of the largest foreclosure rates in the nation, at nearly five times the national average. Despite difficult circumstances, residents also benefit from being part of a deeply rooted community, which is passionate and resilient and committed to realizing a better city. Opportunities to increase green infrastructure in neighborhoods throughout Detroit bring together hundreds of block clubs and community groups, and build connections that help create a strong community, strengthen neighborhoods, and foster a more sustainable urban ecosystem. Researchers have found signs of stronger communities where there are trees. People report a stronger feeling of unity and cohesion with their neighbors; they like where they are living more and they feel safer than residents who have few trees around them. Public housing residents with nearby trees and natural landscapes reported 25% fewer acts of domestic aggression and violence. There also is less graffiti, vandalism, and littering in outdoor spaces with natural landscapes than in comparable plant-less spaces.

Reforestation efforts also build upon the common goals and objectives of several local water quality plans to restore the health of the Great Lakes, drawing on urban hydrology to reduce runoff volume and annual nonpoint source pollutant loading. Further, the project works toward the priorities of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Strategic Plan, and the Great Lakes Collaboration Strategy to Restore and Protect the Great Lakes, and also focuses on the knowledge learned from the statewide plans to address stormwater runoff volumes in order to effectively re-establish natural flow regimes. Recommendations from the Michigan State Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan indicate water quality impairments can be improved by reforestation efforts that work to offset the massive loss of trees killed by the Emerald Ash Borer since 2002, and will help to advance multiple Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source Pollution long-term goals identified by the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan. In addition to improvements in water quality, there is ample evidence that indicates the expected air quality benefits to be gained as a result of new trees planted in neighborhoods in Detroit. Research published by the U.S. Forest Service found that urban trees sequester more carbon than individual trees in non-urban forests because the more open structure of the urban environment allows individual trees to intercept more light and grow faster.

Numerous researchers have documented additional improvements to Detroiters' health and welfare that can result from new green infrastructure. Tree planting is one of the most cost-effective means of mitigating urban heat islands. Air temperature differences of approximately 2 to 4°C have been observed across urban areas having variable tree cover, with approximately 1°C of temperature difference being associated with 10% canopy cover difference. Residents also benefit from reduced energy costs and higher home values. In the summer, the net cooling effect of a healthy tree is equivalent to 10 room-size air conditioners operating 20 hours a day. Studies also have found general increases of up to 37% in residential property values associated with the presence of trees and vegetation on a property. By understanding the root causes behind Detroiters' resistance to tree planting efforts, the Greening of Detroit will be better able to reduce this resistance, thereby ensuring that Detroit and its environment has the benefit of the full complement of ecosystem services that a healthy forest can provide. There also are opportunities for this study to establish process and protocols that can be used in other U.S. states or other countries. Dr. Kathy Wolfe, a social scientist from the University of Washington and the U.S. Forest Service, has confirmed the lack of research around this issue despite the fact that other organizations across the country have experienced similar resistance in their communities. Dr. Wolfe has indicated a desire to expand the research once the protocols have been developed and tested in Detroit. Researchers at the University of Melbourne in Australia have also expressed their interest in the findings of the study.

III. Organization's Historical Connection to the Affected Community

The Greening of Detroit's mission is to guide and inspire the sustainable growth of a healthy urban community through trees, green spaces, food, education, training and job opportunities. Towards this, we are committed to engaging partners from a variety of constituent groups to work side by side, bringing neighborhood residents together with corporate and foundation partners, policy makers, college students, church groups, scout troops and many others to create

a positive impact. These efforts have led to key partnerships that have resulted in several major programs around vacant land planning; open space preservation; forestry efforts to mitigate storm water, buffer carbon and remove toxicity from the soil; workforce development programs targeting low-income residents; and urban agriculture to increase food security for all Detroiters. Through all of our projects, we strive to inform, empower and support community members to transform neighborhoods through tree plantings, community gardens, green space development and more as we work to inspire commitment to stewardship, healthier communities and healthier people. Since its inception, The Greening has collaborated with the City of Detroit and hundreds of block clubs, organizations, and businesses to plant 88,180 new trees in parks, schoolyards and along neighborhood streets and major thoroughfares; trained and employed 1,780 youth and 314 adults to maintain green spaces citywide; designed and implemented natural science education programs for 25,512 students; and provide resources for family, school and community gardens tended by over 15,000 residents.

Community engagement is an essential component of The Greening of Detroit's success. Dialogue with communities pertaining to the use of tree planting and other green infrastructure as viable treatments to address a range of neighborhood issues, including climate resiliency, is vital as we work to implement the initiatives that further the organization's mission and support our vision for re-establishing Detroit as a green, clean and vibrant city.

The Greening of Detroit's model for community engagement calls for programming that meets today's community needs, while also developing meaningful relationships that result in the sustainable implementation of projects, and opportunities to galvanize communities long after the project is completed. Our Community Tree Planting model is consistent with opportunities the Michigan's Forest Strategy identifies as being ways to improve reforestation in urban areas. These include providing outreach and education on the need for and the benefits of planting and maintaining trees in urban areas; providing technical assistance in proper selection, planting and care of trees; guiding communities in the use of tools and resources for assessing and managing tree cover; and facilitating networks between new and existing partners for tree planting. The Greening of Detroit's community engagement program is a model that has been recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency as a means to achieving environmental quality goals and to promoting the long-term health and sustainability of environment. In a 2005 Innovation Action Council report, the EPA indicates that communities have enormous potential to engage in meaningful environmental stewardship, and proposes that creating a sense of environmental responsibility among individuals translates to behavior and an increased "ethic of responsibility (that) may ultimately lead to improved environmental outcomes."

We strive to engage as many voices as possible in efforts to develop and implement innovative, long term strategies that will ensure the health of the ecosystem, while creating economic benefit for the city's residents. The Detroit Water and Sewer Department has enlisted The Greening to work with community groups to plan vacant property planting projects that help to diminish combined sewer overflows that adversely affect drinking water and beach quality. This year, The Greening is also working with the Lower Eastside Action Plan, Detroit Neighborhood Partnership East and other partners to green up to 50 vacant properties with the expectation of increasing absorption from these properties by up to one million gallons. The Greening also is working closely with residents, community groups, schools, churches and other key stakeholders

to develop programs and maintenance and development plans at 15 Detroit parks that are part of a 33-park system that were endowed by the Pistons-Palace PARK Foundation. To support community-driven ongoing development in the park, residents from the neighborhoods surrounding each park work with a budget of $1,000 to implement a new project of their choice. These community engagement efforts have supported a renewed, thriving park environment that meets the communities' needs and the original intent of the Pistons-Palace Foundation. We also created and implemented a Community Ambassador at each of the Pistons-Palace parks who helps The Greening engage residents and plan relevant programming, while increasing connectivity between the community and The Greening.

In 2015, The Greening will implement a broader community engagement plan that will allow us to create new opportunities for community dialogue that lays the groundwork for long-term civic engagement and advances economic growth, alternative land use, systems change, and stronger neighborhoods throughout Detroit. Engagement strategies will include a significant expansion of the community ambassador program as we recruit leaders from each of the seven districts of the city to further determine community needs and establish a wider understanding of The Greening's programs throughout Detroit. The new community engagement plan also will include a social media campaign focused on reaching the technologically savvy youth, a summer garden bike tour with fresh healthy snack stops, 'how to' educational building classes, and a traditional face-to-face campaign focused on preexisting meetings. This high level of community engagement will be integral to The Greening's work and a critical element in reestablishing Detroit as the center of a vibrant region, and a model for green practices and sustainability. These efforts will help The Greening of Detroit to shape an enhanced civic engagement model that allows us to more effectively reach as many Detroit community stakeholders as possible, to build trust and enthusiasm, and to create numerous ways for residents to come together, support each other, and participate in change that shapes the future of Detroit. *Growing Tomorrow's Detroit: Creating More Effective Strategies to Engage All Detroiters in Efforts to Build Healthier Neighborhoods*, represents a key component of this expanded engagement strategy, by helping to inform our efforts with current data on the attitudes underlying Detroiters' feelings towards neighborhood trees.

IV. Project Description

The Greening of Detroit will work in partnership with researchers from Michigan State University to conduct a study among Detroit residents to determine why some opt out of having a tree planted on the city-owned property in front of their houses. The aim of the study is to increase the understanding of factors that influence Detroit residents' attitudes toward urban trees, their knowledge of climate resiliency issues related to tree planting, and their general values toward the environment. Results from the study will shape The Greening's community engagement and education strategies, leading to improvements in the organization's urban tree planting program and an increase the number of streets trees in urban areas.

The project will be conducted in three phases over a 40-week period, beginning September 1. First, The Greening of Detroit will collaborate with researchers to develop the study design and the process for engaging community stakeholders. The Greening will identify the study

population. The organization has received approximately 400-500 no-tree requests since it began keeping track three years ago, an average of approximately 200 no-tree requests per season. A spreadsheet with contact information for all residents who submit such a request will be used as deemed appropriate to identify the study population and to communicate with and invite residents to participate in the research project. The locations of all no-tree requests received will be mapped to determine if there are high concentrations of these requests in certain areas of the city, in which case the study would focus on those areas. Additionally, this will aid in coordinating research and selecting sites to hold meetings and/or interviews. Discussions with The Greening of Detroit's community ambassadors will yield additional insights into areas that may be sampled for this study to investigate the perspectives and attitudes of those who submitted no-tree requests. The inventory of no-tree requests also will be examined and analyzed to identify any trends in no-tree requests and neighborhood history that should be investigated further. For example, issues may include a correlation between neighborhoods that are relatively tree-less due to history of Dutch elm disease and the number of no-tree requests submitted; differences in volume and reasons for no-tree requests in areas that are more or less impacted by problems related to stormwater runoff; and trends that emerge over the timeframe that no-tree requests have been accepted, relative to requests to have trees planted in neighborhoods.

Once the study population has been determined based on trends in tree planting projects and no-tree requests, community leaders for each neighborhood investigated will be contacted and interviewed to develop culturally and socially appropriate approaches in inviting residents to participate in the research, (in-person invitations at a neighborhood meeting facilitated by block club leaders, for example), and methods for engaging residents in understanding individual and community-level factors that may impact attitudes toward trees and tree-planting efforts.

Individual-level data will be collected through short interviews, or another method determined through consultation with community leaders. This process will help in understanding attitudes toward urban trees through questions such as: What are the perceived costs and/or benefits associated with trees planted in one's neighborhoods? What are the reasons for these perceptions? Community leaders will be consulted when determining how to collect this data, which might include conducting short back-to-back interviews at community meetings where those who have submitted no-tree requests in a neighborhood will likely attend.

In Phase 2, The Greening will engage community stakeholders in a participatory process such as a facilitated group discussion to address themes that emerge from individual-level data collection, and to identify strategies that address residents' concerns regarding trees or to provide feedback on strategies developed by The Greening of Detroit. Specific tasks will include scheduling and holding focus groups or other participatory sessions, engaging community leaders to provide guidance on the type of process employed and important factors to consider when planning the process, such as the appropriate size of each group, timing, location, etc.

Potential topics and issues to be addressed include: What if anything can be done to mitigate or address the perceived costs associated with urban trees? For example, if tree maintenance is a barrier, could The Greening play a role in providing this service? How do neighborhoods conceptualize "green initiatives" in Detroit? What language or vocabulary is used to discuss this

issue and does this differ from the language used by The Greening in its current efforts? Is there an information need communities have that The Greening of Detroit could fulfill? Is there an understanding of how environmental issues such as stormwater runoff and climate change affect the community? What can The Greening of Detroit do to enhance the efficacy and trust-worthiness of strategies aimed at informing the public of the benefits of trees? How can The Greening build stronger relationships within the community generally? How and how often do residents interact on the issue of trees in their neighborhoods? Are there formal or informal discussions? Do these discussions occur only when a planting is proposed? How many people in a neighborhood are engaged in this interaction/discussion (a few with strong opinions, or many residents with varying strengths of opinion)?

In the final phase, researchers will analyze and interpret data, and develop a written summary report for The Greening of Detroit's community engagement and forestry staff, in addition to neighborhood partners, and study participants. The report may also be shared in academic articles, as appropriate. The report will detail the research approach utilized; a review of the relevant literature on urban greening programs, including any lessons learned from other programs' experiences; and the results of the participatory research process, with implications for how The Greening of Detroit can use this information to improve the success of its urban tree planting programs. The Greening also will increase its ability to develop more effective strategies to educate and support the community's efforts to build healthier neighborhoods, including their efforts to increase the number of tree planted in their neighborhood trees. The Greening of Detroit expects the project ultimately will help to reduce the impacts of climate change in urban neighborhoods by increasing tree canopy to improve water and air qualities in Detroit (thus addressing the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act), and will promote the community's ability to achieve and sustain environmental improvements.

V. Organizational Capacity and Programmatic Capability

The Greening of Detroit has the organizational and administrative systems in place to maintain both programmatic fidelity and financial integrity. Financial controls include employing both a full-time finance director and staff accountant who divide responsibility for recording receipts and expenditures. In 2014, The Greening of Detroit purchased and implemented new accounting software called Abila (formally known as Sage MIP Fund Accounting). The system creates efficient tracking and reporting, a clear audit trail, boosts productivity, and reduces errors by reporting information in real time instead of manipulating data with external spreadsheets or fighting with complex external report writing tools. Department directors work closely with the finance director to budget and implement programs in a thorough and responsible manner. This cross-departmental, collaborative approach effectively spreads responsibility and oversight for both programmatic and financial compliance. The Greening also has board-approved policies addressing issues such as conflict of interest, document retention, whistleblower protection and non-discrimination to further protect against malfeasance.

The Greening of Detroit manages programs for between 20-30 different projects each year, ranging in complexity from an educational workshop to a multi-acre teaching and demonstration farm to bio-remediation of contaminated soil at brownfield sites. The Greening utilizes a team

approach to delivering service, and has a successful history of meeting performance and reporting requirements within proposed budgets. The Greening's highly qualified program staff boasts special training in environmental education, urban agriculture, urban forestry and community organizing.

The Greening has been the recipient of twelve federal grants and two cost-share agreements since 2009, all of which have been with the U.S. Forest Service. (A partial list of awards and the assistance agreement numbers are provided in response to Item VII.) Jill Johnson and Lisa Perez served as the Project Officers to oversee our agreements. All progress reports have been submitted on time. In 2014, we experienced a problem submitting our financial report, when our new Finance Director was unaware that the Forest Service and the federal Payment Management System required separate SF 425 submissions. He submitted the required information within one week of being made aware of his oversight. An equally strong administrative staff brings sound financial management, development and marketing capabilities.

VI. Qualifications of the Project Manager

The principal investigator, Christine Carmichael, holds a BA in Political Science from Michigan State University (MSU), a Master of Public Affairs and a Master of Science in Environmental Science from Indiana University. She is currently a PhD student in the Department of Forestry at MSU. In the spring of 2012, Ms. Carmichael conducted research of Oakland County Parks and Recreation, which included designing and conducting semi-structured interviews with organizations that may be interested in partnering to create a new outdoor recreation center in southeast Michigan. Additionally, she earned a certificate in managing conflict, facilitating collaboration and consensus building with communities addressing natural resource issues. In fall 2013, Ms. Carmichael received special training in facilitative leadership and led diverse focus groups for the NSF-funded iSafety research project at MSU. She has taken graduate coursework in Community and Conservation, Genera and Environment, and is pursuing a Graduate Certificate in Community Engagement, as well as a Graduate Specialization in Gender, Justice, and Environmental Change. Dr. Maureen McDonough, Ms. Carmichael's academic advisor, will serve as faculty support and will consult with her on the design and execution of this research to ensure appropriate approaches to addressing the research questions are utilized. As needed, other members of Ms. Carmichael's graduate committee will be consulted for assistance.

Managing the project for The Greening of Detroit will be Michael Madej, who serves as the Community Engagement Manager for the organization. He joined The Greening in 2013 as a Program Fellow from the Detroit Revitalization Fellowship Program. Previously, Mr. Madej served as a Community Planner for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) where he helped to develop a disaster recovery plan for Plaquemines Parish in Louisiana. He also was employed by the City of New Orleans Mayor's Neighborhood Engagement Office to develop a Neighborhood Participation Plan, and by the Metropolitan Planning Organization in New Orleans, where he worked with communities to assess infrastructure post Hurricane Katrina. Mr. Madej holds a Masters of Urban and Regional Planning from the University of New Orleans.

VII. Past Performance in Reporting on Outputs and Outcomes

The following five grants constitute a representative sample of the grants on which The Greening has worked the last three years. The Strategic Ecological and Environmental Analysis was completed in 2012 and documented changes in Detroit's tree canopy. The Greening has received multiple grants to replace trees lost to the Emerald Ash borer and correlates these plantings to areas of the city suggested by Ecological and Environmental Analysis. Through the Dendroremediation Model Project, The Greening works to mitigate contaminated sites in some of Detroit's poorest neighborhoods while establishing effective protocols for implementing dendroremediation in an urban environment under dynamic conditions. The Strategic, Transformative Dendroremediation Project is a second grant to continue the successful work completed with the first award. Finally, the Our LAND grant supported The Greening's conservation education program to help urban students understand and appreciate trees and urban ecosystems.

Grant Name	Ass't. Agreement #	Project Officer	Original Award Amount
Strategic Ecological and Environmental Analysis	10-DG-11420004-384	Jill Johnson, USFS	$320,000
Detroit's Dendroremediation Model Project	11-DG-11420004-001	Jill Johnson, USFS	$500,000
Our LAND	12-CS-11090100-013	Lisa Perez, USFS	$49,996.62
EAB Reforestation Initiative	13-DG-11420004-022	Jill Johnson, USFS	$250,000
Strategic, Transformative Dendroremediation Project	14-DG-11420004-015	Jill Johnson, USFS	$400,000

The Greening reports its progress toward achieving the objectives of its Forest Service grant agreements on a semi-annual basis, in January and July. Reports are substantiated by records documenting the work completed and the results achieved, whether it is the number of trees planted, volunteers engaged, students instructed, etc. The Greening typically achieves or exceeds the objectives for which it has sought funding, but has communicated with funders when unforeseen circumstances inhibit progress and has either reached a mutually acceptable alternative approach or an extension on the grant time period.

VIII. Quality Assurance Project Plan Information

The Greening of Detroit will submit a Quality Assurance Project Plan for this project, in accordance with EPA requirements.